

CIVIL RIGHTS.—Our civil rights have no dependence on our  
 as i\*<sup>1</sup>  
 religious opinions, any more than on our opinions in physics or  
 geometry; and, therefore, the proscribing any citizen as  
 worthy the public confidence by laying upon him an incapacity  
 of being called to offices of trust or emolument, unless he pro-  
 fess or renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriving- him  
 judicially of those privileges and advantages to  
 which, in

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 common with his fellow-citizens he has a natural right,  
 (From  
 abillfor establishing religious freedom, 1779. F. II., 238.)  
 CIVIL SERVICE.—Your recommendation of Mr.  
 Reynolds  
 would have given me all the disposition possible to have found  
 a place for him. But in the office to which I have been called, all  
 was full, and I could not in any case think it just to turn out those  
 in possession who have behaved well, merely to put others in.  
 (To Francis Willis, 1790. F. V., 157.)

CTVTL SERVICE.—Out of about six hundred offices named by  
 the President there were six Republicans only when I came into  
 office and these were chiefly half-breeds. Out of upwards of  
 three hundred holding office during pleasure, I removed about  
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fifteen or those who had signalized themselves by their own in-  
tolerance in office, because the public voice called for it imper-  
iously, and it was just that the Republicans should at length  
have some participation in the government. There never  
was

men  
another removal but for such delinquencies as removed the  
ever  
Republicans equally. In the horrid drudgery I always felt my-  
self as a public executioner, an office which no one who knows  
me, I hope, supposes very grateful to my feelings. It  
was

considerably alleviated, however, by the industry of their news-  
papers in endeavoring to excite resentment enough to enable  
me to meet the operation. (To William Short, 1807. F. IX.,  
131,  
51.)

CIVIL SERVICE.—See Offices, Rotation, Nepotism.

THE CLASSICS.—You ask my opinion on the extent to which ?  
classical learning should be carried in our country. A sickly  
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condition permits me to think, and a rheumatic hand to write  
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too briefly on this litigated question. The utilities we  
derive

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from the remains of the Greek and Latin languages are, first,  
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